

met. The denial notices were published in the **Federal Register** on December 16, 1994 (59 FR 65076).

The findings show that Apollo Dye is the parent company of Leader Dye & Finishing. Both firms are engaged in producing printed fabric and had integrated production.

A late response to the Department's customer survey shows that a major account reduced its business with Apollo Dye because of increased imports of printed dyed fabric.

Other findings show that U.S. imports increased absolutely and relative to domestic shipments in 1993 compared to 1992 and in the first six months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993. The ratio of imports to U.S. production reached 143 percent in 1994.

Other findings show that the both plants closed in July 1994 when all production ceased and all workers were laid off.

### Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with the printed dyed fabric produced by the subject firms contributed importantly to the decline in production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firms. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

All former workers of Apollo Dye, Paterson, New Jersey and its subsidiary, Leader Dye & Finishing, Paterson, New Jersey who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 1, 1993 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of March 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 95-6652 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-30,505]

### Cushman Industries, Inc., Hartford, CT; Notice of Affirmative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

On February 8, 1995, the company requested administrative reconsideration of the Department of Labor's Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance for workers at the subject firm. The Department's Negative

Determination was issued on January 20, 1995 and was published in the **Federal Register** on February 10, 1995 (60 FR 8061).

New findings show from the company show company imports of chucks from China.

### Conclusion

After careful review of the application, I conclude that the claim is of sufficient weight to justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. The application is, therefore, granted.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 7th day of March 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 95-6657 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-30,730]

### Lightolier Model Shop of the Genlyte Group, Secaucus, NJ; Dismissal of Application for Reconsideration

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18 an application for administrative reconsideration was filed with the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance for workers at Lightolier Model shop of the Genlyte Group, Secaucus, New Jersey. The review indicated that the application contained no new substantial information which would bear importantly on the Department's determination. Therefore, dismissal of the application was issued.

TA-W-30,730; Lightolier Model Shop of the Genlyte Group Secaucus, New Jersey (March 7, 1995)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 9th day of March, 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 95-6654 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-30,366]

### H & R Blocks, Forks, WA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reopening

On March 8, 1995, the Department, on its own motion, reopened its investigation for the former workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination on November 22, 1994 for workers at the subject firm. The denial notice was published in the

**Federal Register** on December 16, 1994 (59 FR 65076).

The findings show that H & R Blocks had reduced sales in 1993 compared to 1992 and all workers were laid off on December 31, 1993. New findings show a late response indicating that the subject firm's sole customer had increased its reliance on imports in 1994 from 1993 while decreasing its purchases from the subject firm.

### Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with cedar shakes and shingles produced by the subject firm contributed importantly to the decline in sales and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

All former workers of H & R Blocks in Forks, Washington who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after September 20, 1993 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 8th day of March 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 95-6653 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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### Investigations Regarding Certifications of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

Petitions have been filed with the Secretary of Labor under Section 221 (a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") and are identified in the Appendix to this notice. Upon receipt of these petitions, the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, has instituted investigations pursuant to Section 221 (a) of the Act.

The purpose of each of the investigations is to determine whether the workers are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act. The investigations will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved.

The petitioners or any other persons showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigations may request a public hearing, provided such

request is filed in writing with the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than March 27, 1995.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the investigations to the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment

Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than March 27, 1995.

The petitions filed in this case are available for inspection at the Office of the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of

Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 6th day of March, 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

Petitioner (union/workers/firm)	Location	Date received	Date of petition	Petition No.	Articles produced
Personal Products Co (Co) .....	Milltown, NJ .....	03/06/95	02/13/95	30,783	Ladies' Sanitary Products.
IBM (Wkrs) .....	Endicott, NY .....	03/06/95	02/15/95	30,784	Support Services.
American Tobacco Co. (The) (Co) .....	Chester, VA .....	03/06/95	02/10/95	30,785	Cigarettes.
Sandusky Plastics Inc. (Wkrs) .....	Sandusky, OH .....	03/06/95	02/21/95	30,786	Packaging Materials.
Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. (URW) .....	Decatur, IL .....	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,787	Tires, Auto and Light Truck.
Meridian Oil, Inc (Wkrs) .....	Houston, TX .....	03/06/95	02/20/95	30,788	Oil and Gas.
Schweiger Industries, Inc. (USWA) .....	Jefferson, WI .....	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,789	Upholstered Furniture.
C.H. Todd, Inc. (Co) .....	Wichita, KS .....	03/06/95	02/06/95	30,790	Crude Oil and Natural Gas.
D.L.C.I. (Wkrs) .....	Van Buren, ME .....	03/06/95	02/15/95	30,791	Bicycle Frames.
Pennzoil Products Co. (UE) .....	Bradford, PA .....	03/06/95	02/22/95	30,792	Crude Oil and Natural Gas.
Phillips Petroleum Co, E&P Permian (Co.).	Odessa, TX .....	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,793	Support Services.
Western Cabinet & Millwork, Inc. (CM)	Woodinville, WA .....	03/06/95	02/22/95	30,794	Wood Cabinets and Millwork Products.

[FR Doc. 95-6659 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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**[TA-W-29,397; 29,397A; 29,398]**

**Shell Oil Co.; Shell Western E & P Inc. (SWEPI) A/K/A CalResources, LLC, Bakersfield, CA and all Other (SWEPI) Operations in California A/K/A CalResources, LLC; Shell Oil Company, Shell Development Company, Martinez, CA; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance**

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on February 16, 1994, applicable to all SWEPI workers of Shell Oil Company in Bakersfield, California and in other locations in the State of California and the Shell Development Company in Martinez, California. The certification notice was published in the **Federal Register** on March 4, 1994, (59 FR 10429).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New findings show that Shell Oil Company's SWEPI operations have been reincorporated in the state of California as CalResources, LLC. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to show this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers who were adversely affected by increased imports.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-29,397 and TA-W-29,397A is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Shell Oil Company, Shell Western E & P, Inc., (SWEPI) also known as (a/k/a) CalResources, LLC Bakersfield, California (TA-W-29,397); other SWEPI operations in California, a/k/a CalResources, LLC (TA-W-29,397A) and the Shell Development Company, Martinez, California (TA-W-29,398) engaged in employment related to the production of crude oil and natural gas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 13, 1993 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of March, 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 95-6658 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

**[TA-W-30,414]**

**Texaco Refining and Marketing, Incorporated Fuels Division, Tulsa, OK; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration**

By an application dated January 27, 1995, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's notice of negative determination. The notice was issued on December 16, 1995 and published in the **Federal Register** on January 20, 1995 (60 FR 4194).

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(c) reconsideration may be granted under the following circumstances:

(1) If it appears on the basis of facts not previously considered that the determination complained of was erroneous;

(2) If it appears that the determination complained of was based on a mistake in the determination of facts not previously considered; or

(3) If in the opinion of the Certifying Officer, a mis-interpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The workers produce refined petroleum products. Gasoline represents the predominant portion of sales at the Fuels Operation of Texaco Refining and Marketing.

Petitioner states that the refined petroleum workers at Texaco's Tulsa facility should be certified for TAA since the Department certified the workers producing crude oil and natural gas at Texaco's Exploration and Production Division in Tulsa.

Certification under the Trade Act is based on increased imports of articles that are like or directly competitive with those produced at the petitioning workers' firm and which contributed importantly to worker separations and sales or production declines at the plant. Refined products like gasoline, in all its many forms—leaded regular, unleaded regular, unleaded premium; diesel fuel; jet fuel; kerosene; propane; petroleum coke; asphalt and chemicals are not like or directly competitive with crude oil. Other findings show that refined petroleum products have a much lower import to domestic